Historic Landmarks Association

of Canada. Annual report.

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The Historic Landmarks Association of Canada

Annual Report 1921

Published by The Historic Sites & Monuments Board of Canada
Department of the Interior, Ottawa

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His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire unveiling the Sundial on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, May 19, 1921.

THE

HISTORIC LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION

OF CANADA

Annual Report

1921

PUBLISHED BY
THE HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS BOARD OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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THE HISTORIC LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

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Field Marshal His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., G.C.M.G., Etc.

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C. M. Barbeau, Victoria Museum, Ottawa.

French Secretary.

Benjamin Sulte, Ottawa.

Treasurer.

O. H. Sharpe, Bank of Montreal, 62 Sparks St., Ottawa.

Auditor.

Lt.-Col. J. F. Cunningham, 400 Laurier Ave. E., Ottawa.

Council.—The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurer (with power to add).

Annual Meeting.—Held yearly in connection with the meeting of the Royal Society of Canada.

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THE SUNDIAL UNVEILED ON PARLIAMENT HILL.

(Ottawa, May 19, 1921.)

The function of unveiling the sundial on Parliament Hill took place at 2.30 p.m., under the auspices of the Historic Landmarks Association of Canada. It was attended by the Governor General, His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, the officers of the Association, the members of the Royal Society, and a number of people among whom were observed a few old-timers who had seen the original sundial in the early days, at the same place.

The granite pedestal of the sundial bears the inscription:

This is to replace a sundial that was erected on this spot by Colonel By during the building of the Rideau Canal. Restored by the work of the Historic Landmarks Association.

After drawing aside the Union Jack that veiled the restored landmark, His Excellency the Governor General noted the time on the dial. "This sundial," he said in his address, "replaces one which many years ago, before the original Parliament Buildings were erected, stood on the same spot. At that time it formed a point of interest to the people of Ottawa, who were accustomed to spend some of their leisure moments on this hill, then known as Barracks Hill, enjoying the picturesque views of river, waterfall and mountain. At a still earlier period it served as a convenient and reliable timepiece—when the sun permitted—to the workmen engaged in the construction of the Rideau Canal, and the soldiers of the little garrison, whose barracks then stood on the spot covered by the eastern wing of the new Parliament Buildings.

"It is believed that the original sundial was placed here by Colonel John By, of the Royal Engineers, about the year 1827. Colonel By, who had served gallantly in the Peninsular War, had been sent out the previous year to build the Rideau Canal. Incidentally, he gave his name to the village of Bytown, some years later to become the city of Ottawa and the capital of this Dominion.

"One cannot fail to be impressed by the contrast between the scene as we see it to-day and as it was when the old sundial stood on this spot. Where this magnificent building now stands, there was then a series of low buildings, barracks, military stores, etc., surrounded by a high stockade. A sentry, dressed in the stiff, uncomfortable uniform of the thirties, and armed with a 'Brown Bess', marched up and down in front of the gate, a few rods south of where we are standing. On the other side of the canal, Major's Hill was then covered with dense trees, except immediately opposite, where a clearing had been made on which stood Colonel By's house.

"The people of Bytown were not without their advantages. Their lives were simple and unhurried, and they had not the high cost of living to contend with. However, with all its disadvantages, few of us probably would be willing to exchange the life of to-day for that of eighty years ago; the Ottawa of to-day for the Bytown of yesterday; the troubled world for which this sundial marks the hours for the less strenuous, but perhaps also less interesting, world to which the original sundial belonged.

"The old sundial knew Ottawa in its early youth, at a time when even the most optimistic could hardly have conceived what the future held in store for this country. May the new sundial witness a future big with the promise of worthy achievement both for Ottawa and the Dominion. Let the same motto apply to this sundial that Queen Alexandra chose for that at Sandringham: 'Let others tell of Storms and Showers—I'll only count your sunny Hours.' "

It was a matter of regret that Mr. Thomas Ritchie, of Belleville, Ontario, to whose generosity and public spirit is due the restoration of the interesting old landmark on Parliament Hill, was too ill to attend the ceremony. A few notes embodying his reminiscences of the old sundial which, as he says, was originally placed here nearly a hundred years ago, read as follows: "From a mere child" he says, "I had lived in close proximity to the old dial, my father's house being a little to the north of the main entrance to the present Parliament Buildings. My father was Barrack Master, and had charge of certain military stores. The dial was a familiar object to all of us when I was a child, but in some way it disappeared when the original Parliament Buildings were under construction. It is supposed that the workmen in clearing the site for the buildings, threw the old dial and its stone pedestal over the cliff into the Ottawa River. However this may be, as there seems no possibility

of recovering the original sundial, it appeared to me desirable at least to put a new sundial in place of the old and as nearly as possible on the same spot."

It may be interesting to add that Mr. Ritchie's recollection as to the existence of the old sundial, its appearance and its site, were confirmed by the late Sir James Grant, the late R. H. Haycock, the late Thomas Keefer, Mr. W. H. Cluff, Mr. Patrick Whitehead, and several others.

"When the sundial was first planted on this spot," he continued, "there were Barracks at both the east and west end of the hill, soldiers having been sent there to protect the peace, as danger was threatening from a rebellion in the neighbouring Province. At one time a detachment of the 42nd Regiment and at another time the 60th Rifles and afterwards the Canadian Rifles occupied these Barracks. The Barracks on the West were burned to the ground by incendiaries, while the others overlooking the Rideau Locks remained intact. For protection a barricade was erected straight across from the extreme West to the extreme East of the hill, consisting of heavy timbers, split down the centre and placed in the ground, standing erect upwards of twelve feet.

"A most important undertaking was commenced in this period by the Imperial Government, to unite the then two Provinces of Canada, Quebec and Ontario, by a continuous waterway through the Rideau Canal to Kingston and connecting it with the Bay of Quinte as part of the system, having its headwaters at the head of the Bay. This was abandoned on account of the British Parliament refusing to make further advances, as the original appropriation had been greatly exceeded. So costing an immense amount, the masonry of the locks stand as firm to-day, as can be seen by the Locks at Ottawa, as when they were built, after nearly one hundred years of constant use. This accomplished a great purpose for the time, long before the St. Lawrence was made navigable by Locks. There were no railroads at that period, and very few highways, and the Rideau Canal was worked to its utmost capacity both night and day. Eventually traffic by this route had almost entirely ceased, and when confederation took place, the Imperial Government made it over, with nearly all other Ordinance Works and Imperial property in Canada, to the Dominion.

"The Rideau Canal has filled a very important place in the history of transportation in Canada, and it is well that we should restore so significant a feature of this historic waterway as the old sundial placed here in the days of Colonel By."

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF MAY THE NINETEENTH, AT THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL MUSEUM, OTTAWA.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

BY

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE.

At the last annual meeting, you did me the honour of electing me to the office of President. It was a matter of regret that Mr. Pemberton Smith, who had filled the position with such conspicuous success for a number of years, felt it impossible to accept re-election. Some eight or nine months ago the veteran Treasurer of the Association, Mr. George Durnford, asked to be relieved of his office, as his state of health and advancing years made the work very burdensome. Mrs. Simpson, to whose enthusiasm and untiring energy the Association owes so much of its success, was also anxious to retire from the Secretaryship. The resignation of the Auditors, Messrs. Riddell, Stead, Graham and Hutchison, of Montreal, and the death of Sir Adolphe Routhier, one of our Vice-Presidents, left two more vacancies to be filled. This whittling down process left the Association with a very meagre and inefficient executive. Fortunately, I was able to persuade Mr. O. H. Sharpe, of the Bank of Montreal, to accept the Treasurership; Lt.-Col. J. F. Cunningham, the position of Auditor; and Mr. C. Marius Barbeau, the office of Secretary, pending the action of the Association at this annual meeting. I am also glad to announce that Sir Lomer Gouin accepted the vacant Vice-Presidency. So that after all we are able to meet you with something better than an apology for an executive.

Largely through the efforts of Mrs. Simpson, we are able to announce a substantial addition to the membership of the Association, including among others Sir Robert Kindersley, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, who has joined as a Life Member; Archbishop Matheson of Winnipeg, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Sir George Perley, Sir Edward Morrison, Mr.

Justice Mignault, the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, Stephen Leacock, Dr. Otto Klotz, Prof. A. MacMechan, and many others. Additions have also been made to the list of Associated Organizations. The present membership of the Association is in the neighbourhood of 350. There would be no particular difficulty in increasing this number to several thousand, as the objects we have in view appeal to all classes of Canadians. Our aim has been, however, to secure a membership that would be rather representative and active than merely impressive because of numbers; representative of all parts of the Dominion and all sections of our people, and active in furthering the objects of the Association.

The Landmarks Association was founded in Ottawa, May 15, 1907, at a joint meeting of Sections I and II of the Royal Society. Of the thirteen who attended that meeting, Colonel Wood, Dr. Sulte, General Cruikshank, Canon Scott, Dr. Coyne, Mr. Lighthall, Mr. Durnford and Mrs. J. H. Thompson are still active members. The immediate object of the Association was to further in every possible way the celebration of Canada's Tercentenary in 1908. Its broader aims were well set forth in a circular issued after the organization meeting. They were and are the preservation of every Canadian landmark that bears the inspiration of worthy achievement. "What is a landmark" asks the circular. "A landmark is anything preservable which is essentially connected with great acts or persons that once stirred our life and still stir our memory. It may be a monument set up by pious hands; a building, a ruin, or a site; a battlefield or fort; a rostrum or a poet's walk; any natural object; any handiwork of man; or even the mere local habitation of a legend or a name. But, whatever the form, its spirit makes every true landmark a talismanic heirloom, only to be lost to our peril and our shame. We want no dead hand's constricting grip; no landmark's bar to real progress—for landmarks themselves are signs of progress. But our Canada does need the exalting touch of every landmark that bears a living message, and that she can keep either in substance or in souvenir, lest, seeking the whole mere world of riches, she lose her own soul."

Without attempting to enumerate the specific achievements of the Association since its organization, it may be said that it has, either directly or by using its influence with local organizations or individuals, helped to save from oblivion many historic sites in various parts of the Dominion. It has also published in its annual reports lists of marked and unmarked

buildings and sites; and, during the last two or three years, lists of memorials of Canadians who gave their lives in the Great War. It has gathered in documentary form a great deal of valuable material relating to historic sites in Canada. In these various activities, it has ventured to include Newfoundland in the field it has attempted to cover—perhaps in the pious hope that some day that ancient colony may become the tenth province of the Dominion.

So much for the past. What of the future Shall we rest satisfied with our present programme, or shall we widen our field of usefulness by giving the broadest possible interpretation to "Landmarks," and including the preservation of our natural heritage of flora and fauna in National Parks, bird sanctuaries, and other similar expedients for checking the heavy hand of the philistine; and perhaps even embracing some of the useful activities of national civic organizations. This is a matter for your consideration.

It seems desirable to appoint a committee to draft a Constitution for the Association, upon broad and simple lines. And when the scope of our activities has been definitely settled, the committee might apply for a Dominion charter, if the objects we have in view would be in that way further advanced.

The Association grew out of the Royal Society, and ever since has been somewhat closely associated with it. As a nation-wide organization, it now seems strong enough to stand on its own feet. The Council has in the past consisted of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer, and all subscribing Fellows of Sections I and II of the Royal Society, with one representative from each affiliated society, with power to add to their number. This makes a cumbersome Council, and there is no reason why a member of the Association, merely because he happens to be a Fellow of the Royal Society, should automatically become a member of the Council; nor why each of the affiliated organizations should have a representative on the Council. I venture to suggest that the Council in future consist of the officers with, say, five other members elected at the annual meeting.

Another point to consider, or to refer to the suggested committee, is the desirability of electing vice-presidents to represent the Maritime Provinces and Western Canada, as well as Ontario and Quebec. If a committee is appointed, it should be instructed to bring in a report at the next annual meeting. A possible alternative would be to refer all these matters to the Council.

It should be the policy of the Association to co-operate in every possible way, not only with the Historic Sites and Monuments Board, but with all other organizations or individuals whose objects are related to our own.

Just a word or two, in closing, as to some of the more important Landmarks commemorated last year, and to be commemorated this year. The year 1920 was made memorable by the Hudson's Bay Company's celebrations of the 250th anniversary of the granting of their charter by King Charles. In that connection you may be interested to know that, as the result of certain correspondence with the Governor of the Company, Sir Robert Kindersley, the Company has decided to restore and preserve Lower Fort Garry, on the Red River, and use it as a musuem for material illustrating the history of the western fur trade and the Red River Colony.

Other celebrations last year were associated with the Centenary of the Foundation of the Diocese of Ruperts Land; the fiftieth anniversary of Manitoba's entry into Confederation—the latter marked by the formal opening of the new Legislative Building at Winnipeg; and the fiftieth anniversary of the Red River Expedition under Wolseley. Also in June, a monument was unveiled in Lafontaine Park, Montreal, to the memory of Dollard des Ormeaux and his gallant companions. Mr. Lighthall represented the Association.

This year, the Hudson's Bay Company purpose erecting a granite monument over the grave of Simon Fraser, in the Roman Catholic Churchyard at St. Andrews, near Cornwall, Ontario. They will also place a memorial at Fort Yukon to commemorate the achievements of the discoverers and pioneers of the Yukon. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is arranging for a suitable memorial to David Thompson, near Invermere, in the Columbia Valley—thereby removing the reproach that Canada permitted one of her most famous explorers to lie in an obscure, unmarked, and practically forgotten grave.

At the request of the Ruperts Land Historical Society I have authorized, subject to your approval, the provision of a concrete base for the old Sundial at the Pas, which is to be removed to Devon Park. The Diocese of Saskatchewan is paying for the inscription.

In August, a triple celebration will take place at Annapolis Royal. Tablets will be unveiled commemorating the Tercentenary of the birth of Nova Scotia, under the charter of James I; the Bicentenary of the establishment of the first Court of

Judicature in what is now Canada; and the Centenary of the arrival at Annapolis Royal of Thomas Chandler Haliburton. The Association has been asked to send a representative to these celebrations; and also to contribute a special flag for the unveiling of one of the tablets.

Another Centenary that will probably be fittingly celebrated this year is that of the foundation of McGill University through the bequest of that sturdy old Montreal merchant James McGill.

One incident remains to be recorded. For several years the Association made strenuous efforts to save from vandalism old Fort Edmonton. Finally, with the assistance of a few Edmonton people who appreciated the importance of preserving the most important historic building in the province, the Alberta Government, while insisting that the building could not be left on its site near the new Parliament Building, was persuaded to have it removed and erected in one of the parks, to be used as a museum. The work was actually carried out, up to a certain point. That is to say, the building was carefully taken down, each piece of timber being numbered. It was removed to another site; but instead of being re-erected, the material was carried away and used as firewood. The only explanation that could ever be obtained was that the timber had been found too unsound to use as building material. The whole incident emphasizes the importance of the educational work this association may perform in creating a strong public sentiment for the preservation of historic memorials.

REPORT OF THE FRENCH SECRETARY.

(Benjamin Sulte.)

Lorsque notre Société s'est formée, il y a déjà treize ans, elle inaugurait un programme nouveau et s'inspirait d'une idée nationale très peu répandue. A l'aide de correspondance et d'autres moyens, nous sommes arrivés à faire naître dans cent localités, et même plus, le désir de voir commémorer par un monument ou une inscription des souvenirs historiques à la veille de s'effacer de la mémoire des hommes; et—résultat plus remarquable encore—nous avons obtenu le concours du gouvernement fédéral, de sorte que nous entrons maintenant dans l'ère pratique de notre entreprise, avec des garanties de succès qui nous avaient jusqu'ici fait défaut. J'écris ces lignes avec grand plaisir, car il y a de quoi féliciter nos membres du travail accompli.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON APRIL 30, 1921.

Receipts—		
Subscriptions:		
Annual membership	$ 194 00	
Life membership (1)	50 00	
		$244 00
Bank interest and exchange		4 50
T. Ritchie's subscription for the sundial		20 48
From the Department of the Interior (for 1,000 copies of the Annual Report)		217 00
Balance on hand, April 30, 1920		316 32
		$802 30
Expenditures—		
Secretary's remuneration and expenses		287 50
Printing, stationery, etc		274 44
Balance on hand, April 30, 1921		240 36
		$802 30

O. H. SHARPE,
Treasurer.

Audited and found correct:
J. F. CUNNINGHAM,
Auditor.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Historic Landmarks Association was held in the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, at 4 p.m., on Thursday, May 19, 1920.

The members present at the meeting were: Pemberton Smith, Fred Cook, R. W. McLachlan, J. H. Coyne, F. J. Audet, D. C. Scott, C. Hill-Tout, J. B. Harkin, W. D. Lighthall, O. H. Sharpe, A. H. Whitcher, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Cruikshank, Major A. A. Pinard, Mr. Justice Riddell, Judge Howay, Mrs. J. B. Simpson, Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Mrs. J. E. Roy, Mrs. A. Deville, L. J. Burpee, C. M. Barbeau, Charles Morse, Geo. E. Kidd, and a few others.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were approved and signed by the President. After the Presidential Address, the Secretaries' and Treasurer's reports were presented; and the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolutions.

Moved by Dr. D. C. Scott and seconded by Mr. Justice W. R. Riddell—That the drafting of a Constitution, as well as the desirability or otherwise of applying for a Dominion charter, be referred to the incoming Council; and that to the Council be also referred the suggestions as to broadening the field of activities of the Association, and as to the constitution of the Council, contained in the Presidential Address.

Moved by Mr. W. D. Lighthall and seconded by Dr. J. H. Coyne—That the Association put on record its sense of the severe loss suffered not only by the Association but by the Dominion in the death of Sir Adolphe Routhier, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association, and a man who had won an honoured name as a member of the Quebec Bench as well as in the field of letters. Also that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this Resolution to his family.

Moved by Mr. Pemberton Smith and seconded by Mrs. E. J. Thompson—That the Association mark its appreciation of the long and devoted services of Mrs. Simpson as General Secretary by electing her a Life Member of the Association.

Moved by Mr. O. H. Sharpe and seconded by Brig.-Gen. E. A. Cruikshank—That the Association express its sincere appreciation of the valuable services of Mr. George Durnford, one of the original members of the Association, and who for many years filled most acceptably the honorary office of Treasurer; and that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this Resolution to Mr. Durnford.

Moved by Mr. Fred Cook and seconded by Major A. Pinard—That the Association desires to express its great appreciation of the services of Messrs. Riddell, Stead, Graham an Hutchison, as Auditors of the Association in an honorary capacity for a number of years; and that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this Resolution to Mr. Riddell.

Moved by Mr. Francis J. Audet and seconded by Mr. Geo. E. Kidd—That the Association put on record its warm appreciation of the generosity and public spirit of Mr. Thomas Ritchie, of Belleville, one of the Life Members of this Association, in defraying the entire cost of the sundial and its granite base, placed on Parliament Hill to replace one that stood there many years ago.

Moved by Dr. J. H. Coyne and seconded by Mrs. J. B. Simpson—That Dr. Charles Morse be appointed a delegate to represent the Association at the celebration at Annapolis Royal,

on August 31, of the Tercentenary of the birth of Nova Scotia; the Bicentenary of the establishment of the first court administering English Common Laws within what is now the Dominion of Canada; and the Centenary of the arrival in Annapolis Royal of Thomas Chandler Haliburton; that any other member present at the celebrations be authorized to represent the Association.

Moved by Dr. Charles Morse and seconded by Mr. Pemberton Smith—That the Association present a "Union" flag, of the time of George I, to the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, to be used in unveiling the table commemorating the Bicentenary of the establishment of the first British Court of Judicature in what is now Canada, and subsequently to be preserved in the archives of the Association.

Moved by Mrs. Simpson and seconded by Mr. Whitcher —That the Association present to the Ruperts Land Historical Society a concrete base for the historic sundial of the Devon Mission at The Pas, the Diocese of Saskatchewan (Church of England) having consented to the sundial being placed in Devon Park, and having also agreed to bear the cost of the inscription.

Moved by Mr. Pemberton Smith and seconded by Hon. Judge Riddell—That the Association confirm the selection of officers for the coming year as stated in the presidential address: Mr. L. J. Burpee, as President; Messrs. W. D. Lighthall, Sir Edmund Walker, and Sir Lomer Gouin, as Vice-Presidents; Mr. C. M. Barbeau, as General Secretary; Mr. B. Sulte, as French Secretary; Mr. O. H. Sharpe, as Treasurer; and Lt.-Col. J. F. Cunningham, as Auditor; that the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen be appointed Honorary President in the place of Sir Robert Borden.

In the course of the discussion that followed, Mrs. E. J. Thompson suggested that the Motor League indicate in their guide book the names of the old villages, the date of their foundation, and the name and origin of some of the first settlers; Mr. Fred Cook expressed the desire that the societies interested in local tablets should be invited to seek affiliation with the Landmarks Association so as to avoid reduplication of efforts.

The following addresses, of which only a summary is given here, were then delivered; and the meeting closed about six o'clock.

C. MARIUS BARBEAU,
General Secretary.

SUMMARIES OF ADDRESSES ON CANADIAN LANDMARKS.

1. SOME HISTORICAL POINTS IN TORONTO.

BY

The Hon. William Renwick Riddell.

I should perhaps take up one of the ten minutes allotted to me to say that I do not propose to speak of "Historical Points" in a large sense—Toronto has the unique glory of having, within her city limits, two battlefields, the one from Sunnyside to the Old Fort, which in 1813, took revenge on General Zabulon Pike by killing, in an explosion, the American general and many of his troops; the other, Gallows Hill, whence William Lyon Mackenzie and his undisciplined followers fled in disorder and dismay in December, 1837.

But my "Historical Points" are rather of personal interest. Leaving the Union Station, we walk up York Street; we come to Front Street, formerly Palace Street and, in fact, a continuation of the real King Street of the original Town of York far to the east. There, on the east side of York Street, once lived William Dummer Powell. Born in Boston, Massachusetts, before the Revolution, educated in Boston, in England and in the Low Countries, he was under arms as a Loyalist when Boston was besieged by the Rebels. He went to England, studied law, returned to the continent and practised law in Montreal; his wife following him with her boys, was taken prisoner by an American privateer and set free through the influence of Powell's rebel friends in Boston. He went as First Judge to Detroit, in 1789, and became the first puisne Judge of the Court of the King's Bench, in 1794; afterwards, Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

It was to this York Street house that his son Jeremiah Powell came when freed in 1806, from a Spanish prison in Venezuela; a merchant adventurer in Hayti, he fell under the displeasure of Dessalines, the Negro Emperor, and escaped by joining Miranda in his mad expedition to free Venezuela from the Spanish yoke. William Dummer Powell, after a romantic

and perilous journey to Spain, succeeded in obtaining his son's pardon, and the young man came home to York. Tiring of the monotony, he again went to the West Indies and sailing from Curacao for England was never heard of again. Jeremiah's sister, Anne, becoming éprise of John Beverley Robinson, followed him to England, and found a watery grave off the Head of Kinsale, in the wreck of the *Albion*, 1822, and her body lies in Templetrine churchyard nearby. Another sister, Mary Boyles Powell, was the fiancée of the dashing young Attorney General, John Macdonell, when he met a hero's death on Queenston Heights, in 1812.

Passing northward, we come to Wellington Street, formerly Market Street, as it led to the old market further east. On the northwest corner stood the house once occupied by Mr. Justice Cochran, who was drowned in Lake Ontario (1804) with the young Solicitor General, Robert Isaac Dey Gray, Angus Macdonell, and Indian prisoner, constables, interpreters, witnesses, Captain Paxton and crew, sailing from York to the assize town of Newcastle, now Presqu'isle, in the provincial schooner "*Speedy*". After Cochran's death, the same house was occupied by William Firth, the third Attorney General of the Province, who quarreled with his bread and butter, because there was too little butter; and received his congé from Gore. When the Americans played the vandal, in 1813, and burnt the Parliament Buildings at York, the Provincial Parliament sat here for two (possibly three) years.

Immediately to the west, on the north side of Market (now Wellington) Street, was the large house of the first Solicitor General, Robert Isaac Dey Gray, who lived there in bachelor splendor with his faithful slaves, the coal black Dorin Baker and her three mulatto children, one daughter, then Simon, Gray's valet, who perished with his master in the "*Speedy*" disaster, and John, who lived to fight as a regular soldier in the war of 1812, perhaps at the Battle of Waterloo, and who survived at Cornwall until 1871, the last of all Canadian slaves.

Up now to King Street, where, a block to the west, at the intersection of Simcoe (once Graves) Street, were until but the other day the "Ation Corners"; Upper Canada College, the Government House, a Presbyterian church and a tavern occupying the four corners—Education, Legislation, Salvation and Damnation, now all gone but Salvation.

To the east, in King Street, were the Court House, the goal, where Lount and Mathews suffered in 1838, and St. James Cathedral.

Up York we pass the former residence of the patriotic but misguided William Lyon Mackenzie to Osgoode Hall, called after William Osgoode, the first Chief Justice of the Province, the friend of Francis Jekyll, wit and lawyer, and the friend as a boy of John and Charles Wesley. Osgoode never lived in Toronto but here his name (if not his memory) is embalmed.

North on University Avenue, formerly Park Lane, we pass Caer Howell, where William Dummer Powell had his garden, which he once destined for the pleasure ground of the students of Upper Canada College, but which *res augusta domi* compelled him to sell reserving but enough for a burying ground for himself and his. Erskine Church required a site and, years after his death, his graveyard was taken for the church site and his remains reverently removed to St. James Cemetery.

East now, along College Street; at the northwest corner of College and Yonge, once was the field of Chief Justice Elmsley, with its wooden barn. This poor building saw (1816) young John Ridout shot in a duel by Samuel Peters Jarvis and breathing his last on its rough floor. The extraordinary spectacle of a Law officer of the Crown, Sollicitor General, Henry John Boulton, being put to the Bar to be tried for murder, arose out of this duel.

A little further east, on the northeast corner of Sherborne Street (called after the Old Devonshire home of the Ridouts), was the house and orchard garden of John White, the first Attorney-General. He had said of Mrs. John Small something which should not have been said if untrue and still less if true. The angry husband "acted as a gentleman"; he challenged the traducer of his wife and shot him (1800). The unhappy man left directions that he should be buried, wrapped in a blanket, in his garden. There, in 1871, his bones were disturbed by labourers digging sand. They were taken up with pious care by the Nestor of the Bar of Ontario and reinterred in St. James Cemetery. Tried for murder, Small was acquitted, as was Jarvis, later tried for the murder of John Ridout; for, as was said by Chief Justice Robinson, on another trial for murder in a duel, "Juries have not been known to convict where all was fair"—the same kind of pious forgiving which allowed juries to find the value of a gold watch to be twopence, and so save the neck of some wretched pickpocket from the noose.

Hundreds more of such interesting places are in our city—all unmarked and most unknown—but my ten minutes are now up and I say no more.

2. FOOTPRINTS IN THE HISTORY OF MONTREAL.

BY

PEMBERTON SMITH.

I am called on to talk about for ten minutes about Old Montreal. It is difficult to give a paper of this sort without saying at least one word for Jacques Cartier, that fine sailor to whom both the St. Lawrence River and the city of Montreal owe their names; or for Champlain—sailor, colonizer, organizer, legislator, discoverer and ruler; or in praise of the splendid metal from which all those early French pioneers were made. But we have to deal most with Paul de Maisonneuve, who, as one of the thirty-five associates, founded the City of Ville-Marie, which later adopted Jacques Cartier's earlier name of "Mont Royale", finally abbreviated into Montreal. Paul de Maisonneuve was a man of fire and energy, of grit and determination, of foresight and personal magnetism, all the qualities which even to-day go to make a successful man of affairs, and a leader of men. It had been decided that, if New France was ever to become a real country, she should have other cities besides Champlain's city of Quebec; the island of Hochelaga was chosen after discussion as the most favourable site. And Maisonneuve came to Montreal fully convinced of the future of the city he was to found.

Maisonneuve fell into many troubles when he settled in Ville-Marie. There were, of course, the pioneer troubles of clearing and breaking up the soil, and the change from a temperate climate to the fierce Canadian winters, but on top of all this he very soon found he had tumbled into a full-sized Indian war. The Hurons and the Iroquois were then hard at it. Champlain had made the one mistake of supplying his friends the Hurons with firearms and ammunition, which they had promptly used against their enemies the Iroquois; so the Iroquois had it in for the French as the friends of the Hurons. Then again, some time after Jacques Cartier's visit in 1535, the Hochelagas had been driven away from their own island by the Hurons, and had taken refuge with the Mohawks; and, with revenge in their hearts, had thus been able to influence the powerful Iroquois to refuse to permit the occupation of Montreal by those whom they all looked upon as their natural enemies, the French. For these reasons the Iroquois deliberately entered upon a warfare of destruction and intimidation.

At first the little town was entirely unfortified; but eventually it was surrounded by a wooden palisade. Even then there was no safety. A man could not be tempted outside the palisade to shoot a wild fowl by the marshy lake (where Victoria Square now is) but from the shelter of some nearby bush an Iroquois arrow would rip out silently, and the population of the little town would be the less by one. The fate of a woman who ventured beyond the palissade on a pleasant summer day when everything seemed quiet was far worse. For she would disappear; and in a couple of days her body would be found, with evidences of death by the most horrible tortures the Indian mind could devise. Maisonneuve, however, was so inspired with the vision of the future of the town he had founded, and so convinced that to give up now would mean the inevitable repetition of all the pioneer sufferings at a later period, that by his spirit and resolution he managed to hold his sometimes heavily discouraged population together. Many were the serious proposals to abandon the project, and retire down the river to the comparative security of Quebec. But it was always Maisonneuve's part to swing his followers again with one of his ringing speeches, in terms like those which are engraved on the base of his monument in Place d'Armes Square, "Il est de mon honneur d'accomplir ma mission, quoique tous les arbres de l'isle de Montréal se changent en Iroquois". (I am honour bound to accomplish my duty, even if every tree on the Island of Montreal should turn out to be an Iroquois.)

Now let us jump forward and see just what Montreal had grown to in 1800 (I am personally interested in the year 1800, because my grandfather was born in Montreal in that year). You all know the city now extends from the mountain down to the river, but possibly some of you forget that it has swarmed up over and around the mountain to the back river. In 1800, there was a peninsular neck of land roughly half a league long, which rose from the otherwise flat shores of the river, opposite St. Helen's Island, so as to make a fair sized hill. It was upon this high neck of land that the City of Montreal was built. It was bounded on the north by a river, which ran south about where Fullum Street now is, and turning near the site of the old Montreal jail, ran west (in opposite direction to the St. Lawrence) along the line of Craig Street to the site of Victoria Square. Victoria Square was then a reedy lake or large pond, and a feeding ground for wild duck. From this lake the river swung around, somewhat west of McGill Street, until it emptied into the St. Peter River, just where the Lachine Canal now joins

the St. Lawrence. Montreal was still a walled city; the first wooden palisade had disappeared, but the stone wall subsequently built around the city by the French remained. The east wall was at the hill where the Notre-Dame Hospital now stands, near the Place Viger station; and this natural hill formation still remains intact. The gate in the east wall was known as the "Quebec Gate", for through it passed out the main road to the city of Quebec. In the river front wall there were four gates, known as the Small Gate, the Market Gate, St. Mary's Gate and the Water Gate; with, farther east, a "Sally Port". Up the river, the grey limestone buildings of the city showed up bravely above the city wall. Directly ahead, on that section of the harbour which is now known as "Windmill Point" (a low lying point of land sticking right out into the stream), two stone windmills showed a prominent steering mark for navigators. On the west wall, there was one gate, at the corner of McGill Street and Notre-Dame. A hill, which was levelled down when the ramparts were later removed, was seen at this west wall.

The north wall of the city ran along the line which now forms the rear wall of the office buildings, on the north side of St. James Street. The steep hill which ran down to the Craig St. River may still be noticed on St. Peter Street and Place D'Armes Hill.

Near the Quebec Gate, inside the walls, rose a bold bluff, on the summit of which stood the Montreal citadel. When the walls were demolished, afterwards, Citadel Hill was held to be in the way of traffic, and was levelled off and the earth used for banking up the common known as the "Champ de Mars".

The parish church of Notre-Dame (not the present one) then was on the north side of Notre-Dame Street, lying west to east, with the side wall along the present north street line of Notre-Dame St. It had been so built as to bisect Place d'Armes Square.

The "Best people" were then living toward the east of the city, and on and around St. Paul St. East. As in Quebec, there was an "upper town" and a "lower town"; St. Paul St. divided the Upper Town from the Lower Town. It was not the custom to go "out of town" for the summer; and one of the old inhabitants of Montreal has described to me how as a girl, when she lived on St. Paul Street, on the warm summer afternoons, five o'clock tea would be served on the front porch; and there was no actual need to visit with your neighbours, for it was quite "de rigueur" to carry on a general conversation with your friends across the narrow street.

When my grandfather was a boy, his father secured a large frame house at the corner of Beaver Hall Hill and Lagauchetiere Street, where the old "St. Andrews Church", which is shortly to be torn down and rebuilt into an office building, now stands. There was a bridge across the Craig Street River; and from my great aunt (who lived to be over ninety years old) I have often heard tales of how their friends from Montreal would drive out across the bridge to spend a day in the country with them. They would always stay to lunch, and drive back to Montreal from the remoteness of Beaver Hall Hill, in the afternoon. The poor old river, which for want of a better name I have called the Craig Street River, soon was to come to a bad end. After Craig Street (named after Sir James Craig, Governor General from 1807 to 1811) had been laid out as a street, it was finally covered over, as the St. Peter River had already been covered over, at Ste. Annes Market; and what stream was left, after the natural drying up caused by the building operations on both shores, was diverted from Victoria Square by means of a tunnel running through to the harbour under St. James Street. Bosworth, describing Montreal in 1839, mentions among the most important of recent city improvements, "the covering of the creek, or rather ditch, an offensive and dangerous nuisance, in Craig Street"—a sad end for what had once been a clear and picturesque stream.

The streets of Montreal are known to bear the names of many of the Saints. The general practice during the French regime was to use the Christian name of some prominent citizen, always adding the affix of "Saint", as it would have been unlucky to live on a street that did not bear a saint's name. Thus St. Paul Street was called after Paul de Maisonneuve; St. Urbain Street, after Urbain Tessier, who had a farm outside the walls, in this location. The little street running down beside the Chateau de Ramsay bears the name St. Claude, after Claude de Ramsay; and St. Helen's Island is named after Helen, the wife of Champlain. The names of streets in the "Fief Nazareth", the first large street subdivision to be homologated under British rule, in that part of the city now familiarly known as "Griffintown", offer quite a contrast. There was "Grey Nun Street", after the grey nunnery long established outside the walls in this location; and then "Nazareth Street". But then came William Street, after King William; Anne Street, after Queen Anne, King Street, Queen Street, Prince Street, Duke Street, and Wellington Street.

Had the spirit of Maisonneuve returned in the year 1800, he would even then have been proud of the progress of his beloved town. It had many substantial churches and public buildings; and was doing an active and prosperous business. The population of the city, inside the walls, was stated to be 9,000.

I have in my possession a "Military Census" taken in 1784 (sixteen years previous), which gives interesting comparisons. It is headed "Number of Souls, etc., in Canada, in 1784".

	City and District of Montreal.	City and District of Quebec.
Married men	10,140	7,911
Houses	9,794	7,157
Married women	9,727	7,380
Males above 15	4,557	4,112
Males under 15	11,637	10,041
Females above 14	3,809	4,206
Females under 14	10,803	8,984
Servants	4,020	1,795
Absent	304	95
Infirm	625	150
Slaves	212	88
Acres of land	726,703	628,240
Bushels of grain sown yearly	217,682	126,318
Horses	17,825	9,116
Oxen	12,036	8,456
Cows	22,576	16,344
Young cattle	16,620	12,439
Sheep	33,238	41,252
Hogs	41,805	22,202
Fusils	5,968	3,575

The District of Montreal, of course, covered a large area of country outside of the city itself.

To this careful military census is appended the note, evidently referring to the whole of Canada:

> "The number of men above 15 and not exceeding 60 years of age, were found to be 28,249 fit to bear arms and be enrolled in the militia."

3. TWO MEMORABLE LANDMARKS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY

JUDGE F. W. HOWAY.

Though the history of our western coast is but as of yesterday in comparison with that of the eastern provinces, we, nevertheless, have a number of historic sites which take rank as having been the scenes of events which have more than a local interest and form a part of the history of Canada itself. It is of two of these places that I wish to speak to-day.

First and foremost is, of course, Nootka Sound, on the western side of Vancouver Island. For many reasons this spot well deserves the attention of this Association. It was one of the first portions of our coast to be seen by Europeans, the Spaniards, under Juan Perez, in 1774, having visited its entrance, but, owing to the weather, being unable to land.

Then, in March 1778, came the great Captain James Cook, on his third and last voyage of discovery. His arrival at Nootka Sound was a mere accident; he was in reality seeking the fabled Strait of Anian, or other navigable channel connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans; it became necessary for him to find some port in which he might refit his ships and refresh his men; hence his discovery of Nootka Sound. His vessels, the Resolution and the Discovery, anchored in Resolution Cove, Bligh Island, and remained there almost a month. This stay gave him ample opportunity to learn something of the natives, their manners and customs, their houses, implements, and occupations. The artist of the voyage, J. Webber, made sketches of the locality, of the natives, and of the interior and exterior of their habitations. So that our first knowledge of the Indians of Northwest America comes from Nootka Sound.

As a result of Captain Cook's voyage and the information which it brought of the vast quantity of furs—especially the fur of the sea otter—to be obtained in that locality, trading vessels, principally British at the outset, began to frequent this coast, and for some years Nootka Sound was the centre of the trade. It was at Nootka that, in the fall of 1788, the North West America, the first vessel to be built on our shores, was launched. These trading operations aroused the jealousy of Spain, which at the time claimed the sovereignty of the region,

with the result that in the summer of 1789, at Nootka Sound, the Spaniards seized four British vessels belonging to Lieutenant John Meares and sent some of them and their crews as captives to Mexico. This insult to the British flag, as it was called, brought Nootka Sound into world prominence and threatened war between Spain and Britain. In the end the dispute was settled by the Nootka Convention in 1790, which ended Spain's dreams of a colonial empire.

While the diplomats were considering the question, Spain established, at Friendly Cove, on Nootka Sound, a remarkable settlement. It was purely official in its origin; it had no trade and it sought none; it depended upon Mexico for all of its supplies; its inhabitants were all men, who were sent there as an evidence of Spain's ownership. For about five years this strange village remained in being; but when the population were recalled to Mexico, every vestige of its existence soon disappeared. Occasionally to-day one of those queer-shaped Spanish bricks is dug up at Nootka—mute evidence of the end of Spain's hopes of world domination.

It was at Nootka Sound that Captain George Vancouver and Lieutenant Quadra met in 1792 for the purpose of settling the question of the return of the land which Lieutenant Meares had occupied in connection with his trading venture. They failed to agree as to its boundaries and referred the matter to their respective governments. Pictures of Nootka at that time show the Spanish village, the Spanish fort with its frowning batteries, three British and two Spanish men-of-war, and some trading vessels.

Though Nootka later lost its glory as the centre of the maritime fur-trade, it continued to be a regular place of call for trading vessels, and scarcely a story of a voyage to the coast for forty years will be found which does not contain some reference to Nootka and its celebrated chief, Maquinna.

And yet this spot so important and so interesting is to-day practically unmarked. I say, practically, for there is one monument at Nootka—a monument to commemorate the meeting of Vancouver and Quadra in 1792, and erected by whom? To our shame the answer is: erected by Americans, by the Washington State Historical Society. Think of it! So little interest have we shown in historic Nootka that it has been left to foreigners to mark it! Canada contributed nothing to the cost, though we were graciously pleased to allow the monument, paid for with American money, to be brought in *free of duty*.

I will only mention one other spot as being in somewhat the same class as Nootka. I allude to Fort Langley, on the Fraser River, some thirty miles from its mouth. Its story is closely connected with the fur-trade and with the history of British Columbia. After the union of the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, Governor Simpson, in 1824, made his first visit to the Pacific. He found the trade of the coast monopolized by the itinerant American trading vessels, "Boston Pedlars", as the company's employees called them. Simpson determined to drive these vessels from the coast and appropriate the whole trade for the Hudson's Bay Company. Fort Langley, which was built in 1827, was the outward and visible sign of his purpose. It was the first fort north of the Columbia River—for some years the only abode of civilized man on the Pacific coast between Astoria and Sitka. Fort Victoria was not built until 1843. At Fort Langley the Hudson's Bay Company began their first farming operations in British Columbia; here too they commenced the curing of salmon, which were so very plentiful that they not only supplied their own posts, but had a surplus for export.

After the treaty of Washington, 1846, whereby the 49th parallel became the boundary between British Columbia and the United States, the Hudson's Bay Company soon abandoned the Columbia River as its route to the interior and substituted the Fraser. This change made Fort Langley important as the point of transhipment. All trading goods were brought by steamer to Fort Langley and thence forwarded to the interior trading posts, and also the furs and skins from these posts came out by the "brigade" to Langley. Thus, with its own fur trade, its agriculture, its fishing, and its forwarding business, Langley was for many years an important and busy post.

After the discovery of gold in the bars of Fraser River, the colony of British Columbia was created, in 1858; the proclamation bringing the new colony into existence was issued at Fort Langley, on the 19th November, 1858. There and on that occasion the first Governor of British Columbia, later Sir James Douglas, and the first Judge, later Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, were sworn into office. During the first year of that gold excitement, Langley was the spot from which Governor Douglas promulgated many of his proclamations, which at that time had the force of law.

Ten years ago two of the old Fort buildings still remained; to-day there is but one. Shall we make an effort to save this historic building, or shall we wait for our American friends?

4. MISSION OF THE HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS BOARD OF CANADA.

BY

BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. A. CRUIKSHANK.

I have been asked to give a brief account of the formation and activities of the Advisory Board on Historic Sites and Monuments recently organized by the authority of the Minister of the Interior.

Early in 1914, the question of the development of interest in historic sites came under the consideration of the officials of the Dominion Parks Branch (Department of the Interior). The chief objects in view were the education of the nation in the history of its country, the stimulation of earnest patriotism and the commemoration of the deeds of notable persons who have borne a significant part in the exploration, defence, and development of the country; and, in the second place, the preservation as national property of sites and monuments of historic interest.

Owing to the outbreak of the Great War further consideration of the subject was postponed until March 1919, when it was submitted to the Minister of the Interior, who sanctioned the formation of an Honorary Board, a committee to be composed of persons having an extensive knowledge of Canadian history, and whose duty would be to advise the Department on the preservation of such monuments and sites as were considered of pre-eminent national interest.

It was suggested that the members of the Board should be conversant with special classes of historic landmarks and localities, as follows:—

1. (*a*) Early settlements, explorations, and religious missions in the East;

(*b*) Early settlements, explorations, and religious missions in the West;

2. The history of Canada and Acadia, under the French rule;

3. The arrival of the United Empire Loyalists;

4. The events of the War of 1812;

5. The events of the Rebellion of 1837-38;

6. The marking of places of interest connected with notable events, and the lives of eminent men;

(*a*) In the early history of the Maritime Provinces;
(*b*) the Province of Quebec;
(*c*) the Province of Ontario;
(*d*) the Western Provinces.

It was considered that one annual meeting of the Board would be sufficient for all general purposes, and that the greater part of its work could be carried on by correspondence.

The first general meeting was held in the office of the Commissioner of Dominion Parks, on October 28, 1919. The speaker was elected Chairman, Mr. F. H. H. Williamson, Secretary. The name of "Historic Sites and Monument Board of Canada" was adopted.

All historic sites, so it was decided, should be broadly arranged in three classes as being of national, provincial, or merely local interest. It was decided that sites and monuments coming within the purview of the Board should be deemed to include not only battlefields, forts, public buildings and ancient structures, but sites connected generally with the economic and industrial progress of the Dominion of Canada. It was also decided to undertake the compilation of a series of historical maps showing the progressive exploration, settlement and general development of the country, with the principal sites and monuments indicated thereon. The Secretary was directed to communicate with the several provincial and local historical societies and request their co-operation in the preservation of all noteworthy local historic sites.

The Board then had an interview with Major-General Sir Eugene Fiset, Deputy Minister of the Department of Militia and Defence, with reference to the transfer of forts and lands no longer required for military purposes to the Dominion Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, which has resulted in the transfer of the forts of Chambly and Isle aux Noix, and the monuments at Chateauguay and Chrysler's Farm. It is expected that other military properties at Niagara, Prescott and elsewhere, will also be transferred.

Since that date, two general and six local meetings have been held. A standard tablet for the commemoration of events of national historic importance has been recommended and approved and tenders called for its manufacture. The Secretary has made a careful inspection of certain military sites in the

Maritime Provinces, to which the attention of the Board was directed and recommended, and suitable action for their preservation has been undertaken.

Five hundred and forty-seven historic sites have already been brought to the attention of the Board; of these forty-six have been selected as being of national importance and deserving of special commemoration.

They are located as follows:—

In the Maritime Provinces	5
In the Province of Quebec	10
In Eastern Ontario	4
In Western Ontario	18
In Western Canada	9

It is proposed to take suitable action at once in respect to the above-mentioned sites by purchase or lease, or acquirement of land by gifts, the erection of suitable monuments or tablets, the preservation of structures or ruins, the construction of fences, bridges, roads or retaining walls, and the improvement of the adjacent grounds by planting trees and shrubs. Thirty-four historical societies and other associations have promised co-operation and support.

Dr. James H. Coyne, a member of the Board, has made a valuable survey on the ground of the historic sites in Western Canada, visiting in person the principal localities. The Deputy Minister of Public Highways for the Province of Ontario has consented to the inclusion in the guide book contemplated by that Department of information respecting historic sites in that Province, which will be duly supplied. Much useful material including photographs and descriptions of existing monuments, markers or tablets, and copies of inscriptions, has been collected for the compilation of a guide book on the subject.

Before the end of the present year it is confidently anticipated that tablets with appropriate inscriptions will be placed at most of the sites already selected for particular commemoration and that considerable progress will be made in other respects.

5. UNMARKED LANDMARKS OF WESTERN ONTARIO

BY

DR. JAMES H. COYNE.

The preservation and marking of historic sites is a patriotic duty. Existing memorials of national importance should not be allowed to perish from vandalism or the disintegrating influences of time. Canada has already many valuable monuments to hand down to posterity. A country and its people are largely judged by their monuments and the respect paid to their history and traditions. Much of the romance of a nation gathered around its pioneers, the discoverers, explorers, and earliest settlers. The story of the founding of Canada is one of thrilling interest. Chronologically, it falls into three divisions: Aboriginal, French, and British.

Indian historic sites along the Great Lakes consist chiefly of remains of village sites and earthworks. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of the Interior Department is taking action toward marking in a suitable manner the most important of these, the Southwold Fort, described in Boyle's Reports and in other volumes.

Of the French explorers, Champlain has already been honoured with noble monuments at Quebec and Ottawa, while designs for one at Orillia have been approved. Many sites of importance remain to be marked (some of these were referred to by the speaker in his full address). The actual discoverer of Ontario, Etienne Brulé, who was also the discoverer of the territory from Lake Superior to Chesapeake Bay, met his fate near Penetanguishene, being not only killed, but eaten, by the Hurons. The place of his death can be located with a measure of accuracy, and should have a suitable memorial of his achievements and tragic end. Discovery and exploration were expedited, indeed were possible only, through that wonderful invention of the Algonquins, the birch-bark canoe. The Iroquois country did not produce trees for the purpose. Algonkin canoes were able to follow easily the net work of North American rivers and streams, and spread themselves over the continent from the Atlantic to the Rockies, and southerly to Florida, the Iroquoian nations forming thus, as has been said, a sort of island in an Algonkin sea. Allying themselves with the Algonkins, the French, with birch canoes and Algonkin guides, were

foremost in discovery and exploration, and occupied at an early period the great valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, with their great tributaries. The portages around falls and rapids and the forest trails have broadened out into the motor roads of to-day. The termini of these historic pathways should be marked with enduring memorials to perpetuate the memory of the great pioneers, such as Champlain, Brulé, Jolliet, La Salle, Dulhut, Durantaye, Perrot, La Vérandrye, etc. The educational value of such memorials can hardly be over-estimated. Such object lessons, scattered throughout the land will impress the minds of our youth, intensify their patriotism, and make them better citizens. The Georgian Bay country teems with memories of the illfated Hurons, and the Jesuit mission heroes; the Lake Erie region with those of the Neutrals; St. Marys River and Falls with those of the Ojibwas and Ottawa, and the legends of Nanabozho.

Something is being done by the Board in the way of monuments on the sites of the Georgian Bay missions. The Sulpicians were the first to explore the north shore of Lake Ontario in its full extent, and to ascend Lake Erie. Lake Ontario village sites visited by them should be marked. The spot occupied by the first white men to sojourn on Lake Erie (1669-1670) has been identified. The outlines of their residences are still plain to see, near Port Dover, and would, perhaps during the present year, be marked by a suitable monument, while a memorial on the cliff would reproduce that erected in March, 1670, by the Sulpicians in token of their having taken possession of the territory in the name of Louis XIV of France. With Sault Ste. Marie, most of the discoverers and explorers of the Great West and North, including the plains, the Rockies, the Mackenzie River, the Mississippi and Missouri, the Arctic and Pacific oceans, are more or less connected. Here a great monument might well be erected in their honour. Beginning with Brulé, just 300 years ago, it would commemorate Nicolet, Marquette, Jolliet, La Salle, Radisson, Dulhut, Durantaye, La Vérandrye, Alexander Henry, David Thompson, Simon Fraser, Franklin, etc.

In later times, the War of 1812 has made many places forever famous. The Board has taken steps towards marking many sites on the Niagara frontier. Brock's successful expedition against Detroit, which effected the capture of Hull's army, had put into several harbours on Lake Erie. Memorials at these places would be appropriate, and may receive the consideration of the Board, as well as a monument to the brave

Tecumseh at Moraviantown, in which the Kent Historical Society is taking an active interest. The Detroit river has several sites of historic importance, which are under consideration.

These are among the many matters occupying the attention of the Board, whose work, starting from small beginnings, will no doubt grow with the years to large dimensions, and render valuable educational service from sea to sea.

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6. CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS,

BY

J. B. HARKIN.

(*Commissioner, Canadian National Parks.*)

As the Dominion Parks Service is responsible for the executive and development work in connection with the activities of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board, I wish to express the appreciation of that service for the valuable co-operation extended by the Landmarks Association in the work. There are many important lines which an independent association can follow which are forbidden ground to Civil Servants, and thus the sympathy and assistance of the Association contribute to the success of the historic work to a great degree.

The historic work was placed under the Parks service presumably because the Parks service was already organized to carry on work very much on the same lines that are involved in the preservation and development of historic sites. In addition the ideals behind both lines are very much the same—the welfare and advancement of the Canadian people.

Canadian National Parks to-day comprise about 10,000 square miles. An idea of what this means is seen when one realizes that if this area were rolled out it would represent a strip of land three miles wide extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The dominating idea in connection with National Parks is the preservation of these areas in their original state. They are sanctuaries for Nature as she really is, with the wild flowers, the wild life, the waters and the forest. Every development

undertaken is carried on with the idea ever paramount that the wilderness must not be man-deformed or impaired. The parks in the Rockies include the most sublime scenery of the North American continent. They exist to guarantee that Canadians for all time shall have access to the best scenery and the best recreational areas, and have it by right of their Canadian citizenship. The history of older countries, where much that is best in Nature is privately-owned and from which the public are excluded, can not be repeated in Canada.

The idea of preserving wilderness in the National Parks is dominant because it is recognized that in the wilderness human beings can find mystical agencies of healing and rejuvenescence for body, mind and soul, peculiar agencies that can be found nowhere else. Man is naturally an out-of-doors animal. Civilization which has brought him many advantages has also drawn along many evils, because it has almost entirely removed him from Nature and out-of-doors life. To-day he is undergoing a mile-a-minute life and the result is a ruinous wear and tear which is not only leaving behind a trail of human wrecks but prematurely filling the cemeteries. A return to Nature is the best antidote for the poisons of civilization. Everyone knows that when all else fails the physician sends his patient to the mountains or the seaside to give Nature a chance to do what Science has failed to accomplish. If you transplant a wild strawberry plant into a garden it will grow fruit, but in a few years the fruit will lose that wonderful tang which was its soul. Transplant it back and it will regain it. So it is with man. He can thrive for a while in his artificial environment, but like the wild strawberry he must periodically go back to Nature and acquire a fresh store of vitality which is to be found there and nowhere else. This is the main reason why national parks have been established.

National parks have also an important commercial side. The people in every country are always eager to spend money on trips to see outstanding natural beauty. Therefore the Canadian National Parks may be said to be in the business of selling scenery. Thousands of people from foreign lands visit the parks each year, spending millions of dollars in Canada. Scenery can therefore be properly considered a national asset. It has this great advantage over other natural resources, that the same scenery can be sold over and over again and still remain undiminished, whereas in selling iron or coal, the transaction means that so much of the nation's capital is gone forever.

There is much evidence to prove that selling scenery is a most justifiable industry. Before the war, Switzerland's toll from tourists was one hundred and fifty million dollars, that of Italy, one hundred millions, and that of France five hundred millions. Before the war steamship bookings from the United States indicated that Americans were annually spending abroad about five hundred million dollars. Canada has for sale scenery that is unsurpassed and probably unequalled in the world. Right at the door she has a market of over a hundred million people for her scenery. And although Canada is to-day selling millions of dollars worth of scenery, it is clear that her national parks—in other words, her best scenery—are capable of increasing tremendously the country's annual tourist revenue.

It is estimated that the Banff National Park, in 1915, brought into Canada fifteen million dollars of foreign money. Capitalizing this at five per cent would give the Banff Park a value of three hundred million dollars. The fifteen millions is equivalent to a return of $13.88 per acre in the park. This amount represents the export of scenery. The value of wheat exported from Canada, in 1915, represented $4.91 per acre under crop. Thus the export of scenery from Banff Park brought in nearly three times as much foreign money per acre as the wheat crop. From 1911 to 1918, the foreign tourist traffic of Banff Park represented about fifty million dollars. The expenditure on all parks in that period was two and a half million dollars. The return was therefore about twenty-seven times as large as the expenditure. And it must be kept in mind that the sale and exploitation of scenery, in Canada, is only in its infancy.

Let us revert to the earlier question of historic landmarks. It is obvious that marking and preserving the sites represents only a beginning, insofar as the purposes and ideals behind the work are concerned. The marking of the sites will be of little avail to the nation unless they are made to impress on all Canadians, especially children and immigrants, the lessons to be drawn from the lives and actions of the people and the events commemorated—lessons of patriotism, of love of our country and fellowmen, our laws and institutions, of freedom and justice; and of self-sacrifice for the common good. Here is where the real importance of the marking of historic sites lies, and a great field is open to the Landmarks Association and the other historical organizations of the Dominion.

7. A FORGOTTEN PROJECT OF THE FAR WEST.

BY

C. M. BARBEAU.

It is not generally remembered that the earliest attempts at laying and operating an Atlantic telegraph cable did not meet with success. It is only in 1866, after distinct failures in 1857, 1858 and 1865, that Cyrus West Field, the American originator of the scheme, achieved his purpose in establishing permanent telegraphic communications between the old and the new world. So much information is readily available in printed records.

An alternative in Field's scheme, however, seems to have fallen into oblivion, and there may not be many to remember that "The Great Western Union" telegraph line had proceeded as far as the Alaskan frontier, in 1866, when the news of the laying of the cable put a stop to its progress. It is in incidental verbal accounts of old timers, Indian and white—noted in the course of recent ethnographic research along the Skeena River, B.C.—that we first heard of the 'talking wire' that was to link America and Europe by means of an overland line, in case of the permanent failure of the oceanic cable.

The magnitude of the enterprise, at the time, almost baffles imagination: the wire was to run several thousand miles across wild and barren stretches—British Columbia, Alaska, Bering Strait and Siberia, relay stations were to be established at many points; and an army of linemen was to keep the line in working condition. It is not clear whether the promoters fully grasped the difficulties soon to be encountered. For, along present-day telegraph lines on the British Columbia trails, cabins with two linemen each have to be maintained every thirty miles, and revictualing the cabins remains quite a problem, even with modern facilities of transport and communication.

The construction of "The Great Western Union" across the mountains of British Columbia has, indeed, left vivid recollections in the minds of the oldest surviving Indians; it constitutes for them an outstanding date, a landmark in time. When asked about their age and the date of certain events, they usually reply, "I was a child, a young man, at the time when the 'talking wire' came through this country," or "It happened before (or after) the coming of the 'talking wire'."

Although no white man had yet settled along the Skeena River, a local tradition about the Great Western Union exists among the old-timers, in the Hazelton district. Thus the date of the construction of the wire, along the Bulkley and Skeena rivers, was accurately given as 1865. We were told that Mr. J. B. Charleson, of Ottawa, who last year died an octogenarian, was in charge of the construction party. A very old man, named McIntosh, claimed to have been left in charge of the cabin in which the wire and other stock were stored and abandoned, along the Kispayaks River, after the work had been given up. The booty soon fell into the hands of plundering Indians, who used some of the copper wire in the erection of a picturesque and shaky syspension bridge over the Hagwelgate cañon, which collapsed only a few years ago.

Some of the difficulties experienced by the builders in their dealings with the untamed natives are to be inferred from the narratives we have obtained from old Indian informants. A Carrier Indian, now named Mackenzie—a very old man, "pretty near cashing in"—related how he crawled near and killed two of the cattle in the herd which the party drove along for food. When asked if he were not afraid of being shot by the white men, he replied, "Oh no! not many white men in the country, that time."

The only narrative that can here be quoted in full is that of the oldest Gitksan Indian, named Wasemlahe (now nicknamed Robison), in Hazelton, B.C., Blind and paralysed, Wasemlahe remained in the corner of a salmon smoke-house, lying down in a blanket, while giving his recollections in Gitksan—which were interpreted and taken down sentence by sentence:

"I was twenty or twenty-five years old, a newly married man, when we heard that the 'talking wire' was coming through here. We were picking berries on the flat near Gisramawen (Scouring Rush camp)—now Glen Meadow or the Hankin's ranch, five miles above Hazelton. Someone came from the Hagwelgate cañon and said 'Here the wire is coming down the river to Gitenmaks (now Hazelton); it has leaped across the cañon,' so I gave up picking berries and went to see it. The white men with the 'taking wire' came up and camped here, at Gisramawen. I was quite surprised, for they had many things that were new to me. They had a herd of cattle, which we called the 'goats of the sky'; they had an oven (Dutch oven) to bake bread, and a Chinese cook. It was so interesting for

me. But the people here were afraid; they would not come so near danger and they stayed in the hills, a fair distance away. It has always been my habit to make presents to those in power, to my superiors; so I gave the white men a basketful of berries, which I had cleaned with care. The Chinaman cooked the berries for them. A large herd of cattle was with them. They butchered a cow and cut it right open down the back with an axe, and they gave me a piece of meat. I brought it to my people, in the hills. Only a few of the men were brave enough to eat some of it, but the women would not have any, because the cow was a strange animal. Only one woman dared to taste it; she only took a mouthful. This was not good for her, as she fell sick, and the people later 'threw it at her face' in derision.

"The white men took very kindly to me and gave me the job of bringing wood and water to them. After camping two nights at Gisramawen, they moved with the wire and put up camp near Kispayaks village (five miles above). I followed them. After three days they moved again; but it was far enough for me; they went on and I returned to my people.

"The people of the 'talking wire' took the wrong route. Instead of following the Skeena (as the telegraph line built around 1890 does) they went up to Gitengwalk, at the head of the Kispayaks River, a tributary of the Skeena. There they built a cabin, stored all their goods, and returned. The wire was never used, because the party had taken the wrong trail. They were lost and could not go any farther."

Old Robison and other Indians evidently failed to understand that the success of the trans-oceanic cable was the reason why the gigantic scheme of building an overland telegraph line from America to Europe was dropped and forgotten.

SOME HISTORIC SITES OF CANADA.

(Memorandum of work already accomplished by the Canadian National Parks Branch in connection with the preservation of historic sites, on the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board.)[1]

Considering the fact that the Historic Sites and Monuments Board was organized slightly over a year ago, it has done very substantial work.

It was only intended that the Board should deal with sites of national importance and, in that connection, the first step taken was the making of a historical survey of the Dominion. To be of any use such a survey could not be made in a hurry, and it would not be safe to undertake any extensive preservation or marking work until the survey had reached a somewhat definite stage.

The co-operation of thirty-four Historical Societies and Associations has been secured, who are interested in the preservation of the Dominion historic sites.

Five hundred and forty-seven sites have to date been brought to the attention of the Board. Forty-six have been selected to receive immediate attention and they are here summerized:—

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Louisbourg, N.S.

Old ruins of French Fort. It is proposed to include in the site an area of land surrounding the fort. The Justice Department is looking up title of lands, as some lands are privately owned.

Fort Cumberland, about four miles from Amherst, N.S.

Formerly old French Fort Beausejour. This is a ruin situated on Ordnance Lands, administered by this Department. A fence is to be built to protect the ruins until restoration is decided on.

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[1]The policy of the Historic Landmarks Association is to cooperate with the Historic Sites and Monuments Board in the advancement of their aims. As evidence of active mutual support the Association is glad to introduce in its Annual Report the above memorandum.

Fort Moncton, about a mile and a half from Fort Elgin.

Formerly old French Fort Gaspereaux. All that remains is the square of trenches. There are old grave stones. It is proposed to erect a monument and tablet. The site is privately owned, and the consent of the owner to sell has not yet been obtained.

Fort Edward, Windsor, N.S.

Formerly old French Fort Piziquid. Barracks and original blockhouse intact. Controlled by Militia and Defence Department. Previously under lease to the town of Windsor. Protective clauses concerning the historic buildings have been inserted in the new form of lease to be signed. Pending further action the site is protected.

Fort Lawrence, N.S.

This site lies about two miles from Fort Cumberland, and nearer Amherst. There are only indistinct evidences of trenches in a field. The owner refuses to sell, but will allow the placing of a monument and tablet on a conspicuous site near the road.

QUEBEC.

St. Maurice Forges, near Three Rivers.

The Forges were established in 1730, and operated until 1880, under both English and French regime. There are only ruins left, which will not permit the placing of a tablet thereon. Permission has been granted by the Bishop of Three Rivers to place a tablet on the Church, which is on the Forges site.

De la Vérandrye, at Three Rivers.

To commemorate the birthplace of Sieur de la Vérandrye, discoverer of the North West Territories. The site on which the house was situated, which is in a beautiful park, has been given by the City of Three Rivers. A monument and tablet are to be placed there.

Battle of Three Rivers.

To commemorate military operation in 1776, against the Americans. Monument and tablet recommended. Proprietor has consented to donate the site.

Ruins of Fort Chambly built in 1665, at Chambly(P.Q.)

Hochelaga, Montreal.

Site of the Town of Hochelaga, at McGill University Grounds. University authorities have consented to allow the placing of a monument and tablet, provided the design, etc., is satisfactory to them.

Fort Laprairie, Laprairie.

Situated on the edge of the St. Lawrence River, in a beautiful park. The city has consented to allow the erection of a monument and tablet, and will look after it.

2nd Battle of Laprairie, six miles from Laprairie.

To commemorate military operations which took place on same day as the first battle of Laprairie, between French Militia and New England States Militia. A monument and tablet have been recommended.

Fort Crevier, St. François du Lac.

Built in 1687-1714 as a protection against Indian attacks. A monument and tablet have been recommended.

Battle of de Repentigny.

To commemorate the battle against the Indians, June 7th, 1691. A monument and tablet have been recommended.

Fort Chambly, Chambly.

The fort was built of palisades in 1665, burnt by Iroquois in 1702, rebuilt of stone in 1709-1711, taken by the Americans in 1775, and interior buildings burnt in 1776, restored in 1777, and abandoned definitely in 1850. The present ruins, consisting of three well-preserved outside walls and the old cemetery, covering 2.16 acres. This site was handed over recently by the Militia and Defence Department.

Chateauguay, Allan's Corners, Quebec.

Area, .25 of an acre. The monument was erected by the Government, in 1895, to commemorate the victory over the Americans, at the Battle of Chateauguay, 26 of October, 1813. This site has been recently transferred from the Militia and Defence Department.

Fort Wellington, Prescott, Ontario.—The original fort was built of wood, in 1813; it was reconstructed in 1837-38.

Fort Lennox, Ile-aux-Noix, on Richelieu River, near St. John.

The site comprises five islands covering 210 acres. The fort consists of earthworks and a number of well-preserved buildings. The Militia and Defence Department have already transferred the site to this Department.

EASTERN ONTARIO.

Old Simcoe Building, Kingston.

Where Lord Simcoe held his first Executive Council, 1792. It is reported that the house has been removed from its original site. Matter being further considered.

Windmill Point, Prescott.

To commemorate the victory over invading force of Filibusters, November 11-13, 1838. The windmill is now being used as a lighthouse by the Marine and Fisheries Department, and the placing of a tablet has been allowed by that Department.

Glengarry House, near Cornwall.

The erection of a monument and tablet has been recommended to commemorate the memory of Lieut.-Col. John Macdonell, a noted pioneer in the settlement of the Province. There are only ruins left of his residence on the site thereof, some 200 yards from the main highway.

Chrysler's Farm, Dundas County.

Area, .23 of an acre. The monument was erected by the Government, in 1895, to commemorate the victory over Americans at Battle of Chrysler's Farm, November 11, 1813. This site has been recently transferred from the Militia and Defence Department.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

Southwold Earthworks, near St. Thomas.

This site containing the Southwold Earthworks is the best example of aboriginal earthwork in Ontario, if not in Canada. It is identified as the Neutral Indian Village called St. Alexis, probably built before 1650. It is recommended that 25 acres be purchased, surrounding the earthworks, for the purpose of preservation and park arrangements, although the site of the works only actually covers 2½ acres. The site is privately owned.

Mission of Ste. Marie I, on the Wye, near Midland.

This is the site of a fortified mission built by the Jesuits in 1639, and occupied for ten years. Consists of a stone fort and other works. The missionaries were forced to burn and abandon the site on account of the Iroquois persecution. The owner of the site wrote to the effect that he did not wish to dispose of the property at present, but will allow the Department to carry on restoration work. The erection of a monument with tablet and restoration work is proposed.

Entrance to Fort Lennox, Ile-aux-Noix, P.Q.

Mission of Ste. Marie 11, on Christian Island, near Penetanguishene.

This is the second fortified mission built in 1649, by the Jesuits after the burning of Ste. Marie 1, above referred to, and occupied from 1649–1650. This is situated on Christian Island, which is an Ojibway Indian Reserve. The Indians by Resolution have allowed the Department to fence the site, erect a monument with tablet thereon, and carry on certain restoration work as recommended in a report made by an officer of the Department, who visited the site.

Mission of St. Ignace, Township of Tay, Simcoe County.

This is the probable site where the Jesuit missionaries Brébeuf and Lalemant were tortured and put to death by the Iroquois in 1649. The owner of the land has consented to transfer the site with a right-of-way thereto, gratuitously to the Department. The erection of a monument with a tablet and the construction of a fence is recommended by an officer of the Department who visited the site.

Port Dover.

(*Site of the Cross*) "Cliff Site."—The site is situated on a cliff, near mouth of River Lynn, overlooking Lake Erie. The Sulpician fathers Dollier and Galineé, near here, on March 23, 1670, erected a cross, with the arms of France, etc., and claimed sovereignty in the name of King Louis XIV over Lake Erié region. It is proposed to erect a cross in cement, to place at the base thereof a tablet with a suitable inscription, and on either sides of the base to attach plates reproducing the original procès-verbal, in French and in English, with the Arms of France over these.

(*Wintering site.*)—This site is about three-quarters of a mile from the mouth of the River Lynn. Here, in 1669-1670, the above Sulpicians and seven other Frenchmen wintered, the first Europeans known to have ascended the Great Lakes to Sault Ste. Marie. Earthen mounds are the remains of their hut, being both residence, chapel and fort. A monument with a tablet and fence is proposed.

Niagara Front.

The historic sites on the Niagara Front extending from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie have already been fairly well marked, with the exception of a few sites. In order to complete the marking of this front, it was recommended that the following sites are of national importance and should be dealt with:—

Battle of Chippewa.

Action of Frenchman's Creek.

Position of Vrooman's Battery.

Placing of a tablet on each of these is recommended. The Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission have consented to construct the monuments, if the Department supplied the tablets.

Battle of Cook's Mills.

Battlefields of Fort George, Beechwoods, and Ridgeway.

Monuments with tablets are recommended.

Site of Tête du Pont Battery, and Weishuhn's Redoubt.

Placing of stone markers with inscriptions are recommended.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Site of the old lock at Sault Ste. Marie constructed by the Northwest Fur Company in 1797. Part of the old lock has been restored. The erection of a monument with a tablet is recommended, to which the owners of the site have given their consent.

Port Arthur.

To commemorate several historic events which took place at Port Arthur. The erection of a monument and tablet has been recommended.

WESTERN CANADA.

Northwest Rebellion.

The Board recommended that the sites connected with the Northwest Rebellion, namely, Batoche, Duck Lake, Fish Creek, Clark's Crossing, Cut Knife Hill and Frog Lake, should be considered as a whole. Steps are being taken to ascertain the facts to be submitted to the Board for recommendations.

Fort Prince of Wales, Churchill (Manitoba).

This fort was built by the Hudson's Bay Co. from 1733–47. It was subsequently destroyed by the French, in 1782. The site covers five acres, at the mouth of the Churchill River. It is Dominion Lands, and a temporary reservation has been made. There are 39 old guns within the ruined walls, as well as the ruins of the factor's residence. The R.C.M.P. have consented to look after the site.

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Victoria, B. C.

Battle of Seven Oaks, in Winnipeg (Manitoba).

The Lord Selkirk Association of Rupert's Land offered to transfer this site, containing approximately half an acre, on which a monument has been erected to commemorate the above battle in 1816, which was fought between the Fur Trading Companies, where some settlers were killed, provided a monument was erected to the satisfaction of a committee of their members to commemorate the memory of Lord Selkirk and his people.

Fort Pelly (Saskatchewan).

This is one of the early Hudson Bay Co's posts, and is situated in Tp. 32, Rge. 32, W. P.M. It was found desirable to consider the restoration, preservation and maintenance of the buildings on this site as a typical H.B. Co's post, on account of the association of these institutions with the early history of Canada. The Company offered to sell the site to the Department, for historic purposes. The Department completed the survey covering an area of five acres surrounding the buildings.

STANDARD TABLET.

An artistic tablet, with an appropriate inscription, is to be placed on a suitable monument to perpetuate the historic occurrences connected with sites chosen by the Board, and it is hoped to proceed with the erection of these at an early date.

LIST OF MEMBERS AND AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS.

(A) AFFILIATED SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.
Chateau de Ramezay, W. D. Lighthall, F.R.S.C., President, Montreal Trust Building, Montreal.

ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.
Women's Branch. Miss Estelle Power O'Brien, English Secretary, 336 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal.

DUNDAS, STORMONT AND GLENGARRY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
President, John Harkness, M. E. Mulhern, Secretary, Cornwall, Ont.

EDMONTON HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.
Dr. A. C. Rutherford, President, Rev. E. Edwards, Secretary, Edmonton, Alta.

ELGIN HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.
Dr. James Coyne, F.R.S.C., President, St. Thomas, Ont.

FRANCIS DOUGLAS FARQUHAR CHAPTER, I.O.D.E.
Founder and Regent, Mrs. F. Herbert Johnson Ruel, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, and 121 The Boulevard, Westmount, Que.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION OF ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, NOVA SCOTIA.
L. M. Fortier, President; F. C. Whitman, Vice-President; H. J. Armstrong, Sec.-Treas., Annapolis Royal, N.S.

IMPERIAL ORDER DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE.
Miss Joan Arnoldi, President National Chapter, Toronto; Miss McGaffin, Secretary, 238 Bloor St., Toronto.

KINGSTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Major General Sir Archibald Macdonell, President; Prof. A. G. Dorland, Secretary, 328 Frontenac St., Kingston, Ont.

"Last Post" Imperial Naval and Military Contingency Fund.

Arthur H. D. Hair, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Box 1382, Montreal; Lucien C. Vallée, Rec. Sec., 654 Champagneur Ave., Outremont, Que.

Legislative Library of Alberta.

John Blue, Provincial Librarian, Edmonton, Alta.

Legislative Library of British Columbia.

John Forsyth, Provincial Librarian and Archivist, Victoria, B.C.

Legislative Library of Manitoba.

W. J. Healy, Provincial Librarian, Winnipeg, Man.

Legislative Library of Ontario.

Avern Pardoe, Provincial Librarian, Toronto.

Legislative Library of Quebec.

The Provincial Librarian, Quebec, Que.

Library of Parliament.

J. de L. Taché, General Librarian; Hon. Martin Burrell, Parliamentary Librarian, Ottawa.

Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

E. T. D. Chambers, President; W. Clint, Council Secretary, Quebec, Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1831.

London and Middlesex Historical Society.

Fred Landon, President; C. T. Campbell, M.D., Treasurer 327 Queen's Ave., London.

Lundy's Lane Historical Society.

R. W. Geary, President; J. C. Morgan, Sec.-Treas., Niagara Falls, Ont.

Manitoba Historical Society.

Prof. Chester Martin, M.R.S.C., President, Winnipeg Man.

McGill University Library.

Gerhard R. Lomer, M.A., Ph.D., Librarian, Montreal.

Missisquoi Historical Society.

F. C. Saunders, President, Bedford, P.Q.

NEWFOUNDALND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

H. W. LeMessurier, C.M.G., President; H. F. Shortis, Cor. Secretary, St. John's ,Newfoundland.

NEW BRUNSWICK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Rev. James Milledge, Cranston Ave., President; G. A. Henderson, Secretary, 127 King St., East, St. John, N.B.

NIAGARA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Miss Carnochan, President and Curator, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.; Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Assistant Curator, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

NOVA SCOTIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Major J. Plimsoll Edwards, Box 1181, President; Harry Piers, Esq., Secretary, Halifax, N.S.

ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Brig.-Gen. E. A. Cruikshank, President; A. F. Hunter, Secretary and Librarian, Normal School Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Miss Lois Saunders, Librarian, Kingston, Ont.

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SASKATCHEWAN BRANCH OF WESTERN ART ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

Mrs. W. M. Graham, President, Balcarres, Sask.; Mrs. F. H. O. Harrison, Secretary, Pense, Sask..

THUNDER BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Peter McKellar, President; A. L. Russell, D.L.S., Vice-Pres., Port Arthur; Miss M. J. L. Black, Sec.-Treas., Fort William, Ont.

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

George H. Locke, M.A., Ph.D., Librarian, College St., Toronto.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA LIBRARY.

Frank H. Nuttall, Librarian, Winnipeg.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY.
H. H. Langton, Librarian, Toronto, Ont.

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Rev. P. L. Spencer, President; John H. Land, Sec.-Treas., 383 Main St., Hamilton, Ont.

WOMEN'S CANADIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.
Mrs. Donald Hector McLean, President, 290 Fairmount Ave.; Mrs. J. M. Somerville, Cor. Secretary, Kenniston Apts., Ottawa.

WOMEN'S CANADIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF TORONTO.
Miss Mickle, President; Mrs. Seymour Corley, Cor. Secretary, 48 Dunvegan Road, Toronto.

WOMEN'S WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Lady Hendrie, President; Mrs. John Crerar, Vice-President; Mrs. Bertie D. Smith, Secretary, 17 Herkimer St., Hamilton, Ont.

(B) LIFE MEMBERS, 1920-21.

Angus, R. B., Box 8, Montreal.
Bacon, N. H., Hudson's Bay Co., 17 St. John St., Montreal.
Brown, Sir Geo. McL., European General Manager, C.P.R., Trafalgar Square, London, England.
Curry, The Hon. N., 581 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.
Dow, Miss Jessie, 20 Ontario Avenue, Montreal.
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Englehart, J. L., 56 Church St., Toronto.
Gosselin, L. A., 501 St. Catherine Road, Outremont.
Hastings, G. V., 55 Donald St., Winnipeg.
Holt, Sir Herbert, 297 Stanley St., Montreal.
Kindersley, Sir R., Langley House, Abbots Langley, Herts, England.
Laurie, Wm. Pitt, 202 St. Louis Road, Quebec.
Lyman, A. C., 344 St. Paul St., Montreal.
Macfarlan, Miss J. J., 297 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.
Mactaggart, Col. D. D., 1075 Mount Royal Ave. W., Montreal.
Morgan, James, Senneville, P.Q., or Montreal.
Musson, Chas. J., 17 Wilton Avenue, Toronto.
Osler, Sir Edmund B., 152 South Drive, Toronto.
Orr-Lewis, Sir Frederick, Bt., Whitewebbs Park, Enfield, England.

Riordon, Carl., 374 Cote des Neiges Road, Montreal.
Ritchie, Thomas, Belleville, Ontario.
Ross, Com. J. K. L., 107 St. James St., Montreal.
Simpson, Mrs. J. B., 173 Percy St., Ottawa.
Smith, Pemberton, 260 St. James St., Montreal.
Vaughan, H. H., Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Lachine.
Whitney, E. C., Box 553, Ottawa.
Whitney, Mrs. E. C., Box 553, Ottawa.

(C) ANNUAL MEMBERS, 1920-21.

Abbott-Smith, Rev. G., Ingleholm, Bellevue Ave., Westmount.
Abbott, Dr. Maude S., 26 Durocher St., Montreal.
Acres, Andrew S., Postmaster, Ottawa.
Adams, Prof. Frank D., McGill University, Montreal.
Ames, Sir Herbert B., 713 Drummond Bldg., Montreal.
Ami, Dr. H. M., Strathcona Park, Ottawa.
Arnold, J. Porteous, 423 Mount Pleasant Ave., Westmount.
Armstrong, Prof. Henry Fry, 225 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal..
Askwith, G. E., Police Magistrate, Ottawa, Ont.
Atherton, W. H., 51 Common St., Montreal.
Atkinson, Mrs. Henry, St. Romuald d'Etchemin, P.Q.
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